City Politics.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MEETINGS. On the 16th of July last, the chairman called a special meeting of the General Committee, at Tammany Hall, simply for the purpose of accepting the avitation of the Common Council, to attend the funeral of Mr. Clay. The committee is composed of ational democrats in large majority, yet few attended this special meeting, supposing that the busi-ness for which it was specially called, would be appropriately done. But, to the surprise of the few who did attend, it was observed that every one of the barnburners were in attendance-a fact which had not occurred since the first meeting in January. After the special business was closed, the secret come out. Mr. John A. Kennedy rose, and pulled from his pocket a carefully digested plan for the primary meetings preparatory to the elections in November. He was supported by Mr. L B Shepard, and every one of the barnburners, in all numbering 17. This call was warmly opposed by the national

17. This call was warmly opposed by the national democrats present, who insisted that it was unprecedented, and unfair to the majority, who could have had no idea, that at a special meeting, called to do honor to the memory of Mr. Clay, such a project would be brought forward. But every argument was in vain—and the call was passed under the pressure of the previous question—17 to 10.

This call introduced, and sought to establish, three important alterations in the practice of the democratic party. In the first place, it ordered the elections to be held between five and seven-o'clock in the evening; in the second place, it disfranchised the ward committees, and took from them the appointment of the inspector; and, in the third place, it conferred that power upon the three delegates from each ward to the General Committee.

These departures from usage occasioned general dissatisfaction throughout the city, and everybody saw that this was one of the tricks and manecures

dissatisfaction throughout the city, and overybody saw that this was one of the tricks and manocurres by which the baraburners would be enabled to control the primary elections, and vest themselves firmly in power, from the Mayor down. There was, however, good reason for one of the changes they had introduced, that is, taking away from the ward committees the appointment of inspectors. And the reasons were these—in some of the wards there were no ward committees, and in others there were two ward committees, both claiming to be regular; in some, the Pierce and King associations had taken the place of the ward committees which had been discontinued; and in others the ward committees had been organized by a few designing men, without notice to all the members, and they assumed the control of the ward, in defiance of its citizens. These were cogent reasons, and were enassumed the control of the ward, in defiance of its oftizens. There were cogent reasons, and were entirely satisfactory to show that the baraburners were right in refusing to authorize the ward committees to appoint the inspectors. But what substitute did they propose and pass? To whom did they give this important power of appointing the inspectors? To themselves. They decided that the three delegates to the General Committee, from each ward, or rather two, being a majority of three, should exercise this valuable power. It was in vain that the national democrats argued that this should exercise this valuable power. It was in vain that the national democrats argued that this course was unprecedented—that it was a bold and selfish usurpation, and enabled two men from each ward to control the politics of the ward, and perpetuate their own power. Their arguments were treated with contempt—the previous question was sprung—and the call was passed.

On the 5th of August, the first regular meeting of the committee was held, after this trick of the barburners, and by the declivice vote of thirty to seventeen, their call for the primary elections was reversed, and a new one instituted. The latter differs from the former in two particulars. It restores

reversed, and a new one instituted. The latter differs from the former in two particulars. It restores the old hours of holding the polls to 7 and 9 o'clock, thus enabling the working classes to have something to say in the matter; and it takes away the appointment of inspector from the three delegates from each ward, and gives it to the whole sixty members of the committee. The barnburners had proved conclusively that the ward committees could not be intrusted with the power. The majority in the General Committee did not think that it would be fair, or democratic, to allow two out of the three delegates from each ward to exercise a power denied to the ward committee, and deterpower denied to the ward committee, and deter-mined to pursue the only other course which was left. Acting as the representatives of the entire democrety of the city, they appointed all the inspec-ters, selecting from each ward men of character and truth, who would receive the vote fairly and make true returns. And thus commenced the first move-ment towards the reform of primary meetings so

needed.
c action of the General Committee has met The action of the General Committee has met with the universal approbation of all true democrats who understand its bistory and object; but the barnburners growl considerably, and conceal the real motive of their opposition to it, by pretending a warm zeal for the rights of ward committees, who, they new pretend, should have been allowed to select the inspectors. They did not think so on the 16th July, and gave, then, very conclusive reasons against it. Why, then, do they growl! The question is simply answered. Their call of the 16th July secured to them fifteen out of the twenty wards, increasely. By allowing two out of the three delegates to select the inspectors, and by confining the selection from among those who were elected inspectors last fail, they had fifteen out of the twenty wards; and, for all the good which democrats could have achieved at the polis, they might as well have gone to sleep from that moment. Take, for instance, the Twellth ward. The delegates to the General Committee word. the Twellth ward. The delegates to the General Committee are national democrate, but all the inspectors elected last year in that ward, without a single exception, are bambamers; and to give to those delegates the right of selection, as proposed by the cult of 16th July, was simply to allow them to select among their enemies. And so on, thoughout the city. If any one will take up the returns of the County Clerk, giving the names of the elected inspectors, and commence it with the list of the inspectors, and compare it with the list of the General Committee, he will find that the boast of the secret organization, that they would carry fifteen out of the twenty wards for Kelly for Mayor, Cochren and Fowler for Counsel, and Purser for Comptroller, was true. If the General Committee had not stepped forward and checked the trick, this city had been said and delivered to non-vice have never the committee of the committee sold and delivered to men who have never had the confidence of our citizens, and have never gained any political advantage except by mane avre-

## The Land Reform Movement.

MEETING OF THE REFORMERS-PROJECTED MASS MEETING IN THE PARK The friends of the Homestead bill assembled last evening, to the number of some forty or fifty per-

sons, in a room in Military Hall, Bowery, for the purpose chiefly of expressing their contempt for the mejority of the committee in the Senate, by whom their bill was reported adversely. Mr. D. C. Smith, fo the Seventeenth ward, was appointed Chairman and D. C. Croly, Secretary.

The following resolution, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, was introduced by Mr. Jons H. KUISER.

Resolved, That we hold an indignation gathering in the Park, at an early day, to express our disapprobation of the infamous course of the majority of the recreant land committee, of the present Congress, in suppressing the Homestead bill, after receiving the sanction of the double of Representatives, and sustained by the universal voice of the people.

Mr. K. in moving its adoption, said he thought this body could not deal too severely with the ob jocts of their censure, if they even went so far as to burn them in effigy.

Mr. PARSON E. DALE concurred in the terms of the mr. Passon E. Dall concurred in the terms of the resolution, and the sentiments of the last speaker, with the exception, that he thought that the three gentlemen referred to, deserved to be hung on the gibbet quite as much as Arnold origin other traitor.

Mr. John Cumminford also speke in favor of the resolution. It was his opinion that King, the democratic candidate for Vice President, selected those three men who formed the committee, for the express purpose of doing what they had done. He would not support Pierce, because he was hostile to the measure this association sought to carry. They had been working now in this cause ten years, and this Pierce who now stands as the front rank man of the democracy refused to answer the question whether he would support their ciforis. That was the reason why he was his decided enemy, and he would vote for any other candidates in preference to such man as King and Pierce. The HERALD had told them in a late article that they were a parcel of men who had got together, and wore so lazy that they could not be got to work with a ten foot pole. To is was just characteristic of the HERALD; but there were men in the room at the present time who would give califactary evidence of the untruth of such statement. They did not regard rebuke from a mercanary organ like the HERALD, but they should ack necording to the reason. esolution, and the sentiments of the last speaker,

of the untruth of such six count. They did not regard rebuke from a mercuary organ like the HERALD, but they should not according to the resolution offered so as that they should send a thrill of terror to the men who have acted in opposition to the bill. He concluded by affirming that he was in favor of the proposed meeting in the Park.

Mr. W. V. Barr asked wint were they going to lose by defeating Pierce and King 2—arrountely nothing; but they should consider whether they would gain anything by the election of Scott and Graham. He would not say whether he would yet for the latter, but he certainly would not vote for for the latter, but he certainly would not vote for pierce and King. He would go with the hard references and adopt their measures. They could not be partitions of the democratic party at all ovents; but before they should pledge themselves to support Sout and Graham they should consider who they are. The only two purchaseable members of the

Land Reform Association in this city were new at Pitteburg, working for the whig party. Their names are W. J. Young and William West; but he thought they should pause and consider before they pledged themselves to the support of either of the two corrupt parties.

Mr. Thomas J. Barnes read a paper, presenting his ideas on the subject. He would like to ask, had General Scott pledged himself in favor of a bill making the public lands free to actual settlers? He says he is in favor of promoting the settlement of the public lands, but this was only a trap to catch their votes. He thought they could not, under present circumstances, consistently support Scott or Graham, Pierce or King.

Mr. L. W. RYCKMAN considered it would not be their interest to refuse their suffrages to both parties, until one of them pledged themselves to the support of their principles. The idea of neutrality was at variance with common sense. He would say, join that party who will do us good, and oppose that from which we have nothing to expect. He thought that the democratic party should now be gone against most decisively, as they could not get a breath of sympathy from any of their leading men.

JULIAN A. McCagness next addressed the meeting. He had been making a calculation of the force they will be able to bring into the field at the mext election, and he found that they could command ten thousand anti-rent votes in this State. The anti-rent party will co-operate with them against either party, but they were not even dependent upon them, as their own forces will be increased by many others, who have no sympathy with either whigs or democrats, but are in favor of the abstract principles put forward by this association. Ho thought they were fully justified in questioning the Presidential candidates, and see how they stand upon this question. They wished to stand independent, though it had been insinuated that they would form a third party. They would stand to their own principles and their own measures, without respect to those of either p

Resolved. That the sales of the public lands ought to be racredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution, and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States as allke inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the constitution.

stitution. Some more members afterwards occupied the floor; and one or two of the speakers boasted that they could secure the co-operative votes of twenty thousand anti-renters; and some were opposed to the project of the Park meeting. A motion was then made to lay it on the table, but was lost; and the original resolution was put and carried.

then made to lay it on the table, but was lost; and the original resolution was put and carried.

The Secretary offered a resolution to the effect that a committee should be appointed to make another attempt on the Presidential candidates, and try whether they would give a definite answer as to their views on the Homestead bill. A motion was made to lay it on the table, and carried.

The meeting shortly after adjourned.

## Building in the City.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SIXTH WARD. This ward is sunk the lowest in our city, both morally and physically—the one being the cause of the other. From the lowness of the ground in the greater part of the ward, it is unhealthy and damp, and, with a few exceptions only, the lowest class of the Irish population and colored people reside and carry on business in it. It is the filthiest ward in the city, and the centre of it, including the Five Points, is of the lowest description of vice and degradation. It might, therefore, be expected that the building improvements in this locality would be but few; and so they are, in point of fact, and are likely to continue so, till this low ground, which was formerly a swamp, is filled up and raised to a higher elevation.

Portions of this ward are, bowever, the best part of the city, extending into Broadway, and here, of course, the improvements are keeping pace with those in the other localities. Subjoined is the list:
THE NEW SESSIONS HOUSE.—This fine building,

which is situated in the Park, running through to Chambers street, will be soon completed. The building is divided into six court rooms-two on each floor. It is seventy-two feet front, one hundred each floor. It is seventy-two feet front, one hundred and five feet deep, three stories nigh, and basement. The height of the basement is eleven feet; of the first story, eighteen feet; of the second story, seventeen; of the third, twenty-three. The fronts are brown stone, and the side walls brick, painted in initiation of brown stone. The beams are fire proof, being made of boiler iron, filled in with concrete. All the windows will have iron revolving shutters. The halls will be paved with marble thing. The roof will be made of copper, and the main cornice of brown stone. The foundation is of blue stone rubble work. The style of architecture is Italian. The building will cost about \$100,000. R. G. Hatfield is the architect. field is the architect.

The New Annony.—This edifice, which is in course of erection, is situated on the corner of White and Eim streets. It is one hundred and thirty-one feet on White street, and eighty-four feet on Elm street. It is built of blue stone, only two stories high, the first being thirteen feet, and the second thirty feet high. The windows are very narrow, being only eighteen inches wide, so that, in case of an assault by a mob outside, the building could be defended with success by fifty men. The first floor is to be used as a gun room, the second as a drill room, and a rendezvous in case of a riot. The style is gothic, and on the three corners of the building are situated towers; there will be five doors on White street, and one on Elm, which are made of boiler iron. It is built on piles driven into the ground—it will cost about \$28,000. R. G. Hatfield is the architect.

THE EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION. THE EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—This institution is building a bank at No. 3 Chambers street, near Chatham street. It is thirty eight feet front, ninety-three feet deep, and four stories high. The first story and basement are to be white marble, and above that the front will be brick, trimmed with white marble. It will be finished about the first of October, and will cost about \$12,000. William A. Thompson is the architect.

Abraham Clark is building a store No. 196 Chat-nam street. It is twenty-five feet front, one hundred and twenty feet deep, and four stories high; the front will be constructed of brick. Cost about \$10,000; it will be finished next spring.

THE NEW DEPOT .- The depot for the New Haven THE NEW DEPOT.—The depot for the New Haven and Harlem Railroad Company is situated in Centre street, and occupies an entire block, bounded on one side by Franklin and White streets, and on the other by Centre and Elm streets. One half of the building is now finished, and the other half is in the course of erection. The building, when finished, will be two hundred feet square, and four stories high. The first story is granite piers and east iron columns. Above this it will be constructed of brick. Only the first story will be used by the Railroad Company. The upper part will be rented out for offices. It will be used by the Harlem Railroad Company as a passenger and freight depot. orond Company as a passenger and freight depot, and by the New Haven Railroad Company as a freight depot only. The building will cost \$75,000. R. G. Harfield is the architect.

CITIZENS' BANK —This new bank, which is creet-

CITIZENS' BANK —This new bank, which is erecting, is situated on the corner of Bowery and Walker street. It is twenty-five feet front, one hundred feet deep, and three stories high. The fronts on both streets are brown stone, beautifully cut and ornamented. The basement will be occupied by the Citizens' Insurance Company, and an exchange office. The first story will be compied by the bank, and the upper part of the building will be finished off in handsome style, for offices. It will cost about \$30,000, and will be finished in November. John Walker is building a store No. 4 Centre street; it is twenty-five feet front, twenty-five feet front, twenty-five feet deep, and four stories high. The front will be Philadelphia brick. Cost, \$3,000.

The Park Engine House.—This fine building,

The Park Engine House.—This fine building, which is situated in the Park, fronting on Chambers street, has been recently finished. It is fifty-five feet front, seventy feet deep, and three stories high. Three sides of the building are brown stone. The first and recond stories are occupied by Protector Engine Company, No. 23; Pearl Hose Company, No. 23, and Mutual Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1. The District Court for the second judicial district, occupies the upper story. The entrance for the engines is on Chambers street, and to the court, in the Park. The style of architecture is liahen Cost, about \$15,000. R. G. Hatfield is the architect.

Among the new stores in the Sixth ward, which chave mentioned in the list of improvements in roadway, are Nos. 356, 358 and 362 Broadway. TABLE OF THE COST OF NEW BUILDINGS NOW ERECT-

а	Sersion House	.200,000
	Armory, corner of White and Elm streets,	28,000
	New Depot, Centre street,	75,000
	East River Savings Institution,	12,000
H	No. 196 Chatham street,	10,000
ď	Citizens' Bank,	30,000
	No 4 Centre street	8,000
	The Park Brigine House,	15,000
7	Total.	

The Weavens.—The baser tails of Tuesday sight, although it did not fall over an extended area, was sufficiently general to was the servets well, and aliay the putris minama arising in many of them from officiant fitth of every description. Testenday morning, at an early bour, the air was delightfully olear and refreshing, with a cooling breeze. As the day advanced it became hot and dry, with a high unclouded sky. The thermometer at the Herald building ranged, during the day, as follows:—At moon, 85° at 3 P. M., 81%°; and at 5 P. M., 81°. The evening came on with a clear, unclouded sky, and a warm, mild, healthy atmosphere. Although we are now experiencing what are called the "last showers" of summer, and hear the cry of "hot corn" nightly in the streets, with other premonitory symptoms of cold weather, we would yet presume, upon the appearance of yesterday, that we will have a good many more fine days before old winter makes his entric. At 8 P. M., the weather continues hot and sultry, and no appearance of rain.

weather continues hot and sultry, and no appearance of rain.

A Contemptime Rosser.—A most painful deception and robbery was practised upon a young woman, named Julia Howley, who arrived in this city from New Haven on Tuesday night. It appears that the girl stepped from the cars at Twenty-seventh street, but expected to see the conductor again before he left, and get directions from him about proceeding to the house of her friends. While she was standing alone she was accosed by a respectable looking young man, who offered to show her to the place, but instead of doing so he walked with her to thouston street, near Wooster street, where he took possession of her carpet beg, containing wearing appared and other articles to the value of fifty dollars, and then disappeared. The girl was soon after found by the Eighth ward police and taken to the station house, and made comfortable for the night. Yesterday morning Assistant Captain Warlow accompanied her to the residence of her uncle, Mr. Charles Howley, in Twenty, fourth street. The base villain has not yet been arrested.

Seniors Accident to one of this New York Volunters. Mr. Alexander Moran, one of the glorious remnant of the New York Volunteers, was, at half-part five o'cleek on yesterday evening, in the shop of Mr. Brady, State street, opposite the Battery, when a few friends came in, and all began to run round and amuse themselves, when Mr. Moran accidentally fell, and sustained a bad fracture of the leg. The injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital by officer Westley Morris, a house planter, was ongseed in painting the side of a new house, rathers.

FALLING OFF A SCAFFGLD.—As Wesley Morris, a house painter, was engaged in painting the side of a new house, in Ninth avenue, near Twenty-uinth street, one of the ropes supporting the scaffold gave way and precipitated him to the ground, a distance of nearly twenty feet, causing severe injury to his person. He was taken up and conveyed to his residence by the police of the Nineteen ward.

THE LATE DISASTER IN EIGHTEENTH STREET,-Coroner

THE LATE DEASTER IN EIGHTEENTH STREET.—Coroner Ives was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest at the house. No. 162 East Twenty second street, upon the body of the man who was killed so suddenly by the falling of the roof at the Manhattan Gas Works, on Tuesday, A jury was empannelled, which viewed the body and took some testimony. The further investigation was then adjourned to this afternoon. The men now in hospital, who were injured at the time that deceased lost his life, are doing well and may yet recover.

The Beuerhectus of Poland.—A very respectable meeting of the Polish "refugees" in this city was held upon the 5th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the fallen condition of their country, and devising some means of organization, by which a prospect of resuscitation would be held out to her. About sixteen citizens, natives of Poland, attended. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the individual interest of themselves and all their countrymen required that their actions should be unitedly directed towards the good of their commen country, and that an undivided association, to which a patriotic end should be assigned, should be formed. After much debate and counsel, the meeting separated having, previous to adjournment, entered the following resolution upon the minutes:—Resolved, That a general meeting of Poles be held in New York for the purpose of deciding upon a convenient and proper programme for the association, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at two clock.

The Bone Bone no the same and by the Common Council some

gramme for the association, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at two clock.

The Bone Boiling Nuisance Again.—Notwithstanding the effort which was made by the Common Council some time since to abolish the bone boiling nuisance, there are still a number of these offensive establishments in the upper part of the city, throwing off their disgusting and pestilential vapors in all directions. One of these, a bone boiling and offisi transforming establishment, in the Tenth avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, under the direction of George Goismoyer and Terrance Burns, had at last bocome so outragoous a pest in the neighborhood that it was at last declared insufferable, and the residents in that vicinity determined to have the muisance abated if possible. They therefore lodged a complaint of a general character against this and all such establishments in the vicinity. On receiving this complaint, Justice Stuart issued orders to Capt. Maynard, of the Nineteenth district police, to arrest all offenders of this character. Geismeyer and Burns were, therefore, arrested and committed for examination. We understand that Mr. Justice Stuart is determined to enter upon this reformatory task with the energy which he devotes to enterprises which he is determined to accomplish. He will deserve the thanks of the community in the upper part of town if he succeeds in driving these disgusting and polluting establishments from their vicininge.

Figurativa Vietz.—The Phoenix Hose Company, No. 3,

the upper part of town, if he succeeds in driving these disgusting and polluting establishments from their vicinage.

Firemen's Vietr.—The Phoenix Hose Company, No. 2, of New Brunswick, N. J. Mr. Sanuel Hardy, Foreman, and Jacob Spader. Assistant. passed our office yesterday morning, on their return from Troy, where they had been for three days as the special guests of Niegara Engine Company, No. 7. They were attended by G. Whitworth's celebrated biase band, and received at Troy by the entire Fire Department. They had a splendid engine slong, with the notit of the company. Ready, always Ready. painted in gold letters on the rear part of it.

Bearners Boar Well. Your Doons—Col Solomon, of Mobile one of the boarders at the Aster House, who had prepared himself to start early on Menday morning, on his return, having considerable funds in his room, was waked up about 2 o clock in the morning, by a fambiling at the leck of his door, with a defensive weapon in hand, when in an instant the footsteps of a heavy person was heard by him retreating along the dark corridor. The Colonel returned again into bed after locking the door—(there was unfortunately no boit on his room)—placed his pistols close at hand, and slopt again undesturbed till morning. It is supposed to have been a robber from without, who by the means usual to them, obtained a knowledge of these funds, and had concealed himself.

inspistois close at hand, and slopt again undisturbed till morning. It is supposed to have been a robber from without, who by the menus usual to them, obtained a knowledge of these funds, and had concealed himself semewhere until the dead hour of night. Had the Colonel been a hard snorer, in place of a very light sleeper, the room would have been entered, and probably he be murdered by a single Robinson cut in the head, his money taken, and the robber escape. The impunity with which murder, robbery, and ravishing, has been tolerated in this fated city, by one of the most disgrace-fall police managements has made our New York insecurity of life a by-word in Europe.

Death restlains from a Fall—Mrs. Honera Leaby, a native of Ireland, aged thirty-five years, died at her latersidence, No. 156 Cherry street, on Monday evening, from the effects of a fall. It appears that on the 15th ult., the deceased with her husband and others, were entering the stemboat "May Queen" at Coney Island, where they had been on a pleasure excursion, and one of the hatches being open, Mrs. L. accidentally foll through it, injuring herself in a very serious manner. She was conveyed homs, and medical attendance was immediately procured, but she got gradually worse, and died as before stated. Coroner lyes held an inquiest on the body pesterday, and after hearing the medical and other testimony, the jury seturned the following verdict: "That deceased came to her death by compression of her brain, caused by extravastion was an injury received by a fall upon the deek of the May Queen, on the 15th July last."

Minimary Excussion.—The "Martin Guards," commanded by Captain J. Martin, passed our office on Monday, on their way to target practice in the country. They numbered forty muskets, and were accompanied by Sheliton's bead. The company made an excellent appearance.

Stage Accident——A man named John McFarlan was run over, on Monday evening, by an East Broadway stage, at the correr of Lewis and Child streets, and suntained a compound fracture fo

STREET DESTITUTION.—A strange woman, named Anu Kernedy, was found lying sick in the street at a late hour on Monday night, by the officers of the Eighth district. She was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital.

Steamboat Travelling—Safety of Passengers—Vainable Suggestions.

Newark, N. J., August 3, 1952.

Sin—I am fully convinced in my own mind that the following suggestions, if carried into effect, would be the means of saving many lives. I have served on boards British steamship, and have been otherwise engaged on the water, and fool assured that any vessel adopting them would gain the support of the public. The articles would cost but a trifle more than those now in use; and if the gowgaw ornaments, trumpery, and showy farmiture, so much used in American steamers, were exchanged for good, plain, substantial work and articles of real utility, that portion of the travelling community who had any brains would certainly prefer a vessel so provided to any other.

for good, plain, substantial work and articles of real utility, that portion of the travelling community who had any brains would certainly prefer a vessel so provided to any other.

In the first place, I propose that every bed, sofa, and chair, cushion, should be constructed of India rubber material, inflated with air. The chair cushions should have a strong, well fixed clastic strap running across the edge of the under side. The mattress or bed should be in three apparate parts, each with a like strap attached. Now, in case of a fire—as in the Henry Clay—or the sinking of the ship, any persons taking up either article they might be near, and thrusting their head through the strap, and bringing the cushion under the chin, might safely jump overboard, for sink they could not.

From three hundred to five hundred leathern buckets, with ropes attached, should be hung up in conspicuous places on deck; and, most important of all, the safety valves of the engineers or officers of the boat; the pressure allowed should not exceed, at the utmost, one half the amount tested.

If you could scare up some half dozen honest or speec, and get a law passed confiscating every steamship at least once a year, and get a law passed confiscating every vessel or factory in which others were used, and send tillowed the owners on a winit to Sitg Sing for the term of their natural lives, it would render travelling in the United States bearable to Americans, and possibly, to, sir, your obedient servant.

Consult General of Guatemala.—Bartolome

From the should be a first placed on flactory in which others were used, and send tillowed the owners on a winit to Sitg Sing for the term of their natural lives, it would render travelling in the United States bearable to Americans, and possibly, to, sir, your obedient servant.

Consult General of Guatemala.—Bartolome

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Consult General of Guatemala.—Bartolome

CONSUL GENERAL OF GUATEMALA .- Bartoloma Pianco has been recognized by the President as Commit General of the require of Guatemala for the United States to reside in New York. AN ASPLICTED FABILT —The family of the late Professor Kingsley, of West Point, have been sadly and painfully bereaved. In the year 1834 or 5, four children died in one week of scariet fever; subsequently, yet another died after protracted sickness; then Professor Kingsley, in 1849, was thrown from his horse, receiving injuries from which he died; the remaining members of the family, in 1830, were thrown from a carriage, and the youngest child, aged five y rs, was killed. Two daughters, aged thirteen an wenty-one, were among the lost on board the H ry Cley, and their names are in the melancholy ii t. The mother and one son are the only survive of this stricken household. AN APPLICIED FAMILY -The family of the late

NOT BORN TO BE KILLED.—Mr. John B. Harris, formerly of Troy, was on board the Henry Clay. He was also a passenger on the steamer Swallow when that vessel was wrecked, and on board the Empire when she sunk near Nowburg.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Alfred Conk ling, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Mexican Republic, in the place of Robert P Letcher, recalled at his own request Richard Battler, of Michigan, to be Register of the Land Office at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, vice Andrew Backus, removed. J. V. Brown, of Michigan, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, vice Henry Acker, removed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS. WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD. NEW YORK MARKET.

Duties poyable in cash. Goods stored to be sold at public suction at the end of one year. The ton in all cases to be 2,210 ASHES—
Pot per 100 lbs. 48114a —
Pot per 100 HOPS—First sort, '51, -45 a- 50
INDIGO—
Madras, lb... -80 a 1 Manilla... -55 a- 90
Caracas... -85 a 1 19
Goatemala... -83 a 1 20
Bongal... 1 - a 1 50 American, prib. — a — 14
Foreign ...... — 10 a — 10½
Bale Rope. ..... — 7 a — 7½
CORN EXCHANGE—
Buperino No.2 bbl. ... 33134 5 50

Bute com. & str 3 5734 4 4

Weet mix & g'd 3 8134 6 0624

Genesee pure. ... 2

Fancy brands. 4 1294 4 50

Eatra brands. 4 50 a 575

Southern mixd. 4 3794 4 4334

do. straight. 4 4334 4 50

do. fancy. ... 6224 5 5714

Rye flour. ... 33734 - 50

Do. Brdywine. ... 3 5614

Wheat, whise

Genesee. ... 105 a 106

Do. Michigan... 93 a - 95

Bo. Canadian,

in bond... ... 90 a - 93

Do. mixd west. 6234 - 53

Do. Michigan... 93 a - 95

Do. Colhio... 97 a - 98

Rye Northern. - 74 a - 75

Corn, round & 6234 - 63

Do. which ... - 2 - 2

Do. mix west. ... 264 a - 63

Do. which ... - 2 - 3

Brandy J J Duput ... - 160 a 166

Seignette ... 100 a 165

Caracterial. ... - 2 - 3

Do. N. E. .. 244 - 25

Gin, Hourglass. 85 a - 10

Do. Swan ... 85 a - 23

Whiskey ... 22 a - 23

Do. Swan ... 85 a - 23

Whiskey ... 22 a - 23

LIME - 3

Do. N. E. .. 24 a - 25

Gin, Hourglass. 85 a - 10

Do. Swan ... 85 a - 23

Whiskey ... 22 a - 23

Do. Swan ... 85 a - 23

Like Time ... 106

Do. Swan ... 85 a - 23

Like ... 106

Do. 12 a - 160

Do. 12 a Bengal LEATHER

Rad. 50 Sielly Madoira. 523 Canary. 60 Burgundy Port. 50 METALS, from ster Copper Sh'g, lb. 20 -Sheathing, new. - 2 Bolte. 25 Yellow metal. 20 Iron, Se pig, ten. 95 20 American, do. 20 -

Brim'e, firsul. 5 2-5/4
Borax, ref, pr lb-25 a-25
Camphor, red. - 32 a-33
Cantharides. 105 a-105
Carbonate Am - 15% a-16/4
Carb. Soda, sup. - 6/4 a-5/4
Carb. Soda, sup. - 6/4 a-5/4
Cardamons. - 62% a-67/4
Castro Oil, per
gal. - 82% a-95
Cochineal, Mex 1 - 3 - 2
Cochineal, Mex 1 - 3 - 3
Courtell. - 5 - 2
Courtell, - 5 - 5 - 5
Cutch. -

Oil, Bergamot. 2 75 a 2625
Oil, Lemon. 2 125, 2 225
Oil, Lemon. 2 125, 2 25
Oil, Lemon. 2 12

TALLOW American ... 9 a ... 9%
TRAS ... 9 a ... 9%
TRAS ... 9 b ... 9%
Inp. 8 of plott. 35 a ... 78
Ilyson. ... 90 b ... 80
Young Ilyson. ... 31 a ... 70
Ilyson Skin ... 20 a ... 25
Yowchong ... 20 a ... 40
Concord. ... 25 a ... 40
Concord. ... 25 a ... 40
Concord. ... 15 a ... 20
Victor. ... 15 a ... 20

FURSBeaver, Sc. skin-50 a 1De Northern, 2- a 2 50
Raccoon skins, -10 a - 75
Mink skins, -50 a - 75
Otter, North a 4 a 5Da. Southern 159 a 3Martin skins, 150 a Bea for, Nor's 1- a 159
Fur Seal, clap. - a 1 52
Eact Seal, clap. - 20 a 1

MONEY MARKET.

Were sear. August 11—6 P. M.

The transactions in the stock market, to day, were comparatively limited Quotations current at the first board shows pretty general Scoline. North American Trust fell off % per cent; Canton Company, %; Edgeworth, %; Nicaragua, %; Florence and Keypert, %; Penn. Conf. Company, %; Eric Railroad, %; Norwich and Worcester, & Reading, Railroad, %; Love Idend, & Matteres. 城; Reading Railroad, 城; Long Island, 坛. Metropo-litaa Bank edvanced 坛 per cent; Hariem, 坛; Rochester and Syrucuse Railroad 1坛; Rochester and Niagara Falls Railroad 14; Ulster Mining Company, 14. Montgomery Mining sold at 4 and there were offers of 414, buyer sixty days We have no change to report la N. J. Zino. Busi ness in the street, to-day was pretty well divided among the fancies; and notwithstanding the depression in prices, helders appeared to be in good spirits, and feel confident that the market will, before the lapse of many days, receive an impetus that will give them handsome profits. It is merely a question of time. An upware novement may take place in a week, and it may not come along until carly in September; but come it must. The money market never was easier. Any amount of money can be obtained at four and five per cent, and the prospect is decidedly in favor of even a greater abundance, at more reduced rates of interest. This augmentation of means must give an impulse to speculation, and we know of no more settled channel for it to run than in Wall street, amidst fancy stocks. It is now more than twelve months since the supply of capital became so great, compared whith the demand. With the exception of a little strin-gency for a short time, in August last, we have had a continual pletbora in the money market. Netwithstanding this, speculation in stocks has been carried on very moderately, and prices have been but slightly inflated. This is a very extraordinary fact. We have noticed more cautiousness among operators—less disposition to take hold of any of the bubbles of the day—during the past twelve menths, than in any previous period of the same activity in the market. This is a most favorable feature. We have known times when money was worth one and two per cent a month and speculators found it difficult to get much, even at those rates, during which the most extravagant speculations in faucy stocks have been carried on. The present position of the market, the fact that, with every facility for inflating prices, stocks generally rule low, the steady improvement which has for some time past been oing on in most of the leading securities of the day all tend to give a more healthy tone to operations, and confidence to holders of stocks, the market value of which is comparatively depreciated. There is very little doubt but that we shall have an easy money market for a long time. There is not the slightest inclination of an un favorable change; but, on the contrary, everything points to greater abundance, cheaper rates of interest, and ar upward movement in prices for all the most prominent

articles of commerce or speculation.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port, to-day, amounted to-\$201,135 20; payments \$53.830 21—balance \$4,950.924 99.

The steamship Europa for Liverpool, this morning, car.

ried out \$785,455 in specie.

There will be sold at auction to morrow, Thursday, at

the Merchants' Exchange, \$55,000 in bonds of \$1,000 each, bearing six per cent interest, of the city of Memphis, Tenn. \$23,000 in bonds of \$1,000 each, bearing seven per cent. interest, of the city of Sandusky. Ohio ; \$6,000 in bonds of \$100 each, bearing seven per cont interest, of the town of Huron, Eric county, Ohio; \$6,000 in bonds of \$50 each same as the last.

The Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company

have declared a dividend of seven per cent for the last six months. The Hazleton Coal Company have declared a dividend of \$3 per share.

The commissioner and trustee for winding up the Alabema State Bank and branches, has made a report of the collections made during the six months up to the 1st of

July, of the debts due under the old State bank system. The aggregate sum is \$207,894. The sum paid by the debters of the Mobile branch exceeds \$132,000. The annexed statement exhibits the gross earnings of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, in each of

the first seven months of the last five years :-New York and Harles Ralkood—Grees Earnings.
1848. 1849. 1850. 1851. 1852.
January. \$21.331 \$27.730 \$31.541 \$41.501 \$45.601
February. 19 012 \$28.816 \$29.886 \$37.101 \$45.601
March. 20 172 \$0 105 \$22.668 \$42.615 \$64.244
April. 23.436 \$38.026 \$39.375 \$49.610 \$61.046
May. 28 479 \$26.575 \$44.445 \$8.045 \$68.846
June. 29.598 \$64.96 \$45.85 \$44.992 \$66.698
July. \$22.413 \$57.330 \$49.025 \$60,000 \$70.888

Total ... \$174,509 \$230,048 \$272,294 \$343,864 \$423,619 The Harlem Railroad has been steadily augmenting its receipts every month and year, during the above period; and we conceive it to be the best investment in the market at the low price of seventy-two per cent, paying as it does a dividend of four per cent, which is nearly equal to six per cent upon the amount invested; and yet we see this stock selling twenty-eight per cent below par. The company has paid feur per cent regularly on the old stock for the last three years, during which time the receipts have doubled in amount, and are steadily growing larger very day, month and year, as the above will show; and in July, after paying in cash all expenses of the road, interest on bonds, debt. dividend on preferred stock, and providing two per cent, (being the half yearly divi \$50,000; and the company would have paid at least three per cent, upon the old stock, but from the following circumstance. It will be remembered that t e extension from Bover to Chatham Four Corners was built for \$2 000,000. for which the company issued extension certificates, payable in twenty years, but one million of which was made convertible into stock, and the entire interest due the first of July on these certificates was paid by the company in eash, and as soon as these holders of the one million of convertible certificates had received their interest in cash, three-and a-belf per cent thereupon for the half year, they immediately converted the certificates into stock, and thus became stockholders upon an equal footing with the others, and received, in addition, on the first August, instant, two per cent upon the stock thus converted, which they were undoubtedly entitled to. All this has however, reverted to the interest of the company having saved them the difference of paying between four and seven per cent in future; but by reason of this movement the company were obliged to appropriate a portion of this surplus of \$50,000, to the payment of a dividend upon these new and unexpected shares thus con-verted; nevertheless the company have a surplus on hand of \$33,000. Notwithstanding the fact that these certificate holders have, in this way, made five and a half per cent, it must be admitted that all this shows great strength in the company, and must give increased confidence to the stockholders, and argues well the ability of the company to pay much larger dividends in future.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of July, 1852, amounted to \$35, 261 46, against \$16,660 67 for the same month in 1831, showing an increase of \$18,610 76 in the month this year. The extension of this road has been steadily going on, and the earnings this year are therefore for a much greater length of road. The Western and Atlantic Railroad Company of Georgia.

carned in July, 1852, \$23 438, against \$17,822 50 for the ame menth in 1851. Increase in the mouth this year 96.615 50. The entire line of the Ohio Central Rellroad from a point ast of Cambridge, in Guernsey county, is advertised to be

et on the 26th inst. Thus the whole line from Columbus to Wheeling is in progress, and the line from Columbus to Zanesville will. in a short time, be regularly run. The operations of the branch mint at New Orleans

during the month of July, 1852, are as annexed :-NEW ORLEANS BRANCH MINT-DEPOSITS AND COINAGE-JULY, 1852.

Deposits.

California gold ...... \$225.413 17 

129,750 pieces. Total colonge . . . . \$274 000 00 The Louislana State Bank has declared a dividend of five per cent on the profits of the last six months, pay-

able on or after the 16th inst.

The iron for the extension of the Greenville and Miami Railroad, chron miles west from Greenville to Union, (there to connect with the Indianapolis and Bellefon-taine road.) has been purchased, and is all to be deliver-ed in Dayton in the month of September. The gradua-tion is more than balf completed, and there seems to be no doubt that the work will be finished by the first of November next. The Bellefontaine and Indianapolis road is to be finished to the State line by the same thus, and thus a connection will be formed between Cincinnati and Indianapolis by raitway, which will enable passengers by this route to perform the trip between there two cities in eight hours. The railway from Terre Haute to Indianapolis is in full operation, and this connection will enable travellers to go from this city to Terre Haute by daylight For the present season, at least, this route will be the shortest and quickest between Cincinnati and St. Louis.

The following account of the formation of a compen in this country, for the purchase of an immense tract of land in the State of Georgia, we take from the London News. This is the first we have heard of the concern,

and it will probably be new to most of our roads Georgia:-THE AMERICAN AND BEITISH TIMBER AND COTTON LAND

The American and Beitish Tomber and Corton Lawb
Company.

Beitg an American proprietor of stock in the American
and British Timber and Cotton Land Company, and believing that I understand its plans and objects, I read,
with much surprit e, your strictures in your valuable paper of yesterday; but when I referred to the advertisemont upon which your remarks are predicated. I am froe
to admit that your interpretation is justified by the language of said advertisement, which contains fundamenall errors calculated to lessen the intrinsic merits and
value of the enterprise. It is evident that the advertisement has been drawn up by some person or persons
who have not taken the trouble to make themselvos familiar with the true position and objects of said company, and that its phraceology has been overlooked by the
respectable toard of spancy, who to my knowledge, are
deeply impressed with the magnitude, safety, and genuine merits of the undertaking, and justly believe that it
cannot fail to be very remunerative to the stockholdors,
if managed with ordinary cers.

The company has not been formed for the purpose of
purchasing a large tract of forest land, as alleged. The
facts are, that the land has been already purchased, and
has aiready been conveyed by the proprietors to three respeciable trustees for the use and benefit of the company,
and the deed of conveyance has been recorded in the
tounties in which the land is situate. The title has been
thoroughly investigated, and pronounced by emisorit
lawyers to be undaubted and indefensible. The dood of
trust was drawn by one of the most learned legal gensiomen in the United States (Hon. Charles F. Mayer, of Baltimere), who is the President of the said company, and,
as such, has not overlooked any matters tending to its
full and ample security. Stock was created and taken in
the United States to the extant of £220 000, and bends
were issued to the amount of £100 000, bearing 6 per cent
interest. The object of the Board of Agency in London,
in issuing

5 WARNFORD COURT, July 20.

Your obselient servant, ROBT. G. GIST.

5 WARN ford-court, July 23.

Stock Exchanges

\$250 U S 6's, '67. 1184 100 sha N J Zinc. 129, '500 Ohio 6's, '69. 109 55 '10 tramouth D bock 6', '69. 109 50 do bog 6's, '69. 109 110 Ulater Mining. 6's, '69. 109 115 Nier Maning. 6's, '69. 109 Flor and Keypt. 45's, '69. 109 Flor and Keypt. 45' SECOND BOARD

\$2000 U S 6's, '68 coup, 119½ 1000 cas Harlem RR... 72½ 5000 Eric Con Rs 71.35 97½ 1000 cas Harlem RR... 72½ 175 shs N A Trust. 20 50 Eric RR 58½ 200 do. 20½ 100 de hab 85½ 50 de 50 de 100 de hab 85½ 50 de 50 de 100 de hab 85½ 50 Canton Co. 110½ 50 Hadon Riv RR.hb 95½ 50 Harlem RR... 72½ 200 de nite 92½ 50 Harlem RR... 72½ 200 de nite 92½ CITY TRADE REPORT.

Tuesday, August 11-6 P. M.

Sales have been made of 100 bbls. pots at 4 75 a \$4 81 %, and pearls at \$5 50 a \$5 58% per 100 ths. BREADSTUFFS.—Flour tended downwards, the business reluding 12 300 bbls. sour Canadian at \$3 37%; superreluding 12,300 bbls. sour Canadian at \$3 37½; superne do., ordinary to straight, and mixed Western, at 351½ a \$3 33½; choice State, favorite Ohio, and fair to fancy Western, at \$3 93½ a \$4 65½, with common to good Southern at \$4 31½ a \$4 60. Some rye flour fetched \$3 50 and 300 bbls, Brandywine meal \$3.76—an advance. There were 7,500 bushels prime white Genesece wheat bought on private terms; 5,000 do. Ohio de., part at 94c.; 5,000 handsome mixed do. do. at 92c; 3,000 do. Ohio de., part at 94c.; 5,000 handsome mixed do. do. at 92c; 3,000 do. Ohio de., part at 94c.; 5,000 bushels corn at 60c.; 6,000 for unmerchantable, and 63c. a 64c. for mixed Western—an improvement; with several cargoes domestic oats at 44½c. a 46½c per bushel.

Corves.—The market continues very animated, the

COTTON —The market continues very animal sales to day amounting to 3.400 bales, for which treme quotations were obtained. We quote—
STRICT LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

er gailon Sucans.—Upwards of 750 bhds. Cuba were sold to day,

per gallon
Sucana.—Upwards of 750 bhds. Cuba were sold to day,
at 43(c. a 5)(c., per lb. Inquiry, brisk.
Tallow — A sale of 7 200 lbs. prime was effected, at 9c.
per lb., cash.
Teas, both at public and private sale, seemed very
dull. These effered at auction this foreneon, were nearly
all withdrawn, the prices bid for them not meeting importer's views
Tonacoo.—The transactions embraced 630 bales Mayance, at 19½c., and 70 cases Ohio seed leaf, at 8½c. a 5½c.
Market, firm.

BECKEPTS OF PRODUCE.
By North River Board—10.788 bbls flour, 702 do,
whiskey, 121 do, sales, 83 do, provisions, 14,210 bushels
corn. 504d do wheat, 509d do, oats, 92 pkgs. cheese, and
461 bales wool.
By Entr Railroan.—467 pkgs butter, 100 do, cheese,
400 sides leather, 18 bales wool, and 12 bbls. whiskey.

400 sides teather, 18 bales wool, and 12 bble, whiskey.

By New Haven Railmond.—105 pkgs, butter, 24 do. cheese, 10 head cattle, and 1,600 feet timber.

## ASTROLOGY.

TRR. PREWSTER. FROM PHILADRIPHIA. TENdoys her services to ladies and gentleman of this city,
in acrology, leve and law matter, interpreting frommer,
to by honds and order or constantly relief in a Papierson
and will tell the rame of the lady or gentleman they will
marry. Also, the names of the victors. Headington, No. 6
Great Jones struck, corner of Sower. Ladies, W sector
continues, \$1.